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JUNE 20, 1917.

Assets .....	\$64,566,296.78
Deposits .....	61,851,129.62
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,170.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	269,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717

## The Iron Trades Scale

Monday morning last the United States Shipping Labor Adjustment Board, which has been holding sessions in this city during the past two weeks in an effort to settle the controversy between the metal trades employers and the iron trades unions, announced its findings. The scale established by the board is claimed to grant to the workers an average increase in wages of approximately 35 per cent. The representatives of the unions, however, insist that in some instances the new scale fixed by the board will result in an actual reduction in pay to some of the craftsmen.

While some of the features of the award are satisfactory much of it is not, and as a consequence the union representatives refused to sign it, and are going to send a vigorous protest to Washington.

Besides the dissatisfaction over some of the wage features of the new scale there is also considerable complaint concerning some of the rulings regarding working conditions relating to unfair work, overtime and holidays.

The ruling as to working conditions in the San Francisco district provides for the establishment of the three-shift plan, with a 5 per cent premium for men working on the night shifts. After February 1st double time will be paid for overtime.

The scale is to be in effect for twelve months from the date of signing, and during the life of the agreement there shall be no strike on the part of the employees nor lockout on the part of the employers.

Provision is made for the adjustment of disputes by first calling conferences, when, if agreement is not made, appeal shall be made to the examiner, who will be appointed by the board. During the life of the pact the board reserves the right to be the final authority in settling all disputes.

The wage scale sets the minimum wage of the journeymen in the principal shipbuilding occupations at \$5.25 for an eight-hour day. Pattern-makers, the highest-paid craft, will receive \$6.50. Other journeymen will be paid \$5. Helpers are divided, according to the new scale, into two classes, to be paid, respectively, \$3.60 and \$3.90 a day. Certain semi-skilled crafts will receive \$4.50. Common laborers will be paid \$3.25.

In giving out its award, the board said:

"In arriving at a fair wage scale we have had two ends in view—equalizing wage rates in the three shipbuilding centers, and adjusting wages to the higher cost of living resulting from the war.

"The enticing of workers from one plant to another and from one city to another has had a demoralizing effect on the production of ships. The establishment of a uniform wage scale for the San Francisco, Columbia River and Puget Sound districts will have a steady influence. Therefore, since the cost of living in these districts is substantially the same, we have decided upon a uniform scale for all of them.

"In order to preserve the standards of living in existence before the war we took as a basis the rates on which employers and employees had united as shown by the agreements in effect June 1, 1916. To determine the increase in the cost of living from that time until October 1st, we made use not only of the evidence presented at our hearings in the three cities, but also of all other available material and investigation, including Federal, state and municipal reports. The wages fixed represent

the wages current in the three cities, increased to conform to the ascertained increase in the cost of living.

"We believe that public opinion approves the intention of the Government to protect, so far as may be possible, American standards of living. On the other hand, we do not believe that advantage should be taken of the national emergency to increase wages beyond a point corresponding to the increased cost of living. Attracting workers to the shipbuilding industries of the Pacific Coast by establishing higher wages than are justified by the expense of living would, we believe, instead of improving the national labor situation, cause even greater disorganization than already exists. As a national board, we feel bound to view our task nationally and arrive at decisions that will tend to increase the production of ships and other essential commodities, not merely in one locality, but in the whole country."

The new scale of minimum wages fixed for the Pacific Coast shipyards by the Federal Adjustment Board is given herewith, compared with the old minimum scale that was in force up to September 15th, when the iron trades strike was ordered, and also the minimum wages demanded of employers at that time by the Iron Trades Council:

	\$ Old minimum scale	Minimum demanded by Iron Trades Council	Minimum granted by Board
Machinists	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$5.25
Do, specialist	3.00	5.00	4.00
Do, helpers	3.00	5.00	3.60
Molders	4.00	6.50	5.25
Patternmakers	5.00	7.00	6.50
Blacksmiths	4.00	6.00	5.25
Do, helpers	3.00	5.00	3.90
Anglesmiths	4.00	6.00	5.25
Heaters	4.00	5.00	4.50
Pipefitters	4.00	6.00	5.25
Do, helpers	2.75	4.00	3.60
Coppersmiths	4.00	6.00	6.00
Do, helpers	3.00	4.50	3.90
Firemen	2.75	4.00	3.60
Sheetmetal workers	4.00	6.00	6.00
Do, helpers	3.00	4.00	3.60
Painters	4.00	5.00	5.00
Do, bitumastic	4.00	5.00	6.00
Flange turners	4.00	6.00	6.00
Angle and frame setters	4.00	6.00	5.25
Pressmen	4.00	6.00	5.25
Boilermakers	4.25	6.00	5.25
Shipfitters	4.00	6.00	5.25
Riveters, chippers and caulkers	4.25	6.00	5.25
Acetylene welders	4.00	6.00	5.25
Plate hangers	3.25	6.00	5.00
Punch and shear men	3.00	5.00	4.50
Planermen	3.00	5.00	4.20
Countersinkers	3.00	4.50	4.20
Drillers and reamers	3.00	4.50	4.20
Holders on	3.00	4.50	4.20
Slab helpers	3.00	3.50	3.90
Plate hanger helpers, hook tenders, flame fire tenders, machine helpers, flange	3.00	4.00	3.90
Boilermakers' helpers	3.00	4.00	3.90
Shiphelpers' helpers	3.00	4.00	3.60
Rivet heaters	2.75	3.50	3.15
Electrical workers	4.25	6.00	5.25
Do, helpers	2.75	3.50	3.60
Molders' helpers	3.00	3.50	3.60
Foundry carpenters	4.00	4.50	4.50
Furnacemen	3.00	5.00	4.50
Casting cleaners	2.75	4.00	3.90
Laborers	2.75	3.50	3.25

**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

With the official grand opening Thursday evening, November 15th, of the New Mission Theatre, when the de luxe addition of 1000 extra seats will be dedicated, the Mission district will be presented with one of the largest and most completely equipped motion picture houses in San Francisco. It is doubtful whether a finer theatre for the projection of screen dramas exists anywhere in the United States.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., who will make the dedicatory address, members of the Mission Street Merchants' Association, and the Fillmore Street Improvement Association will participate in the opening ceremonies. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock.

A total seating capacity of 3,000 persons has been made possible by the new addition. The New Mission, built a year and a half ago by the owners, Kahn and Greenfield, represents, with the present addition, an investment of \$300,000, in round figures. R. F. Abraham, who has managed the theatre continuously during its successful career as an amusement place, will continue in the same capacity.

Dedicated to the exclusive showing of Artcraft, Paramount and De Luxe film attractions, the New Mission will present a consistent program of undoubted merit. Owing to the contract arrangements with these producers, a new schedule of prices will go into effect at the New Mission with the opening on Thursday. At evening performances all seats will be 15 cents, with children at 10 cents; matinees will be 10 cents, and 5 cents for children. No seats are reserved. These pictures presenting the greatest array of film stars in the world, will not be shown anywhere in the United States at a lower price than the above schedule.



Mary Pickford, in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," adapted from the famous story by Kate Douglas Wiggin, will be the opening attraction at the New Mission. The production will be shown from Thursday evening to Saturday evening, inclusive. This delightful story, read by thousands, was one of the most popular of Mrs. Wiggin's books. The screen presentation affords a role that is wonderfully adapted to the charm of "Little Mary's" happy personality.

**OSCAR DE LEUW TELLS NEW ONES.**

Oscar De Leuw, well known coast-to-coast and Canada-to-Mexico linotype operator, dropped into Stockton a few days ago and is doing a week on the "Independent." Oscar always has some new stories, and yesterday relieved himself of the following:

A bartender named Sam had been placing them on the mahogany where the customers could reach them for seven years in the same grog-shop. More than one of the proprietor's friends went to him with the tale that Sam was holding out.

"No," said the boss, "I don't believe it. Sam has been with me ever since I opened the place, and I've made a pretty fair piece of change. And this hammer stuff won't get you anything, for every knock is a boost when you talk about Sam."

But the seed had been sown, and as the saloon-keeper lived upstairs over the barroom, he decided to take a look. He bored a small hole in the floor and set his alarm clock for about the time Sam was due to open up. With his eye at the hole he was able to see everything that went on downstairs.

Just after the place was opened for business the next morning one of the early birds came in and paid for his drink with a dime. Just after he left Sam picked up the short bit and said, preparatory to tossing the coin:

"Heads I win, tails the boss wins."

It came heads, and Sam went south with the 10-cent piece.

The next one took beer and left his nickel laying on the bar. Same process. "Heads I win, tails the boss wins." It came heads and the bartender put the jitney in his pile.

Entered two customers who ordered cocktails, for which one of them paid a quarter.

"Heads I win, tails the boss wins." It came tails. Same looked the quarter carefully over and soliloquized thusly:

"That's it; that's it; I get the nickels and dimes, and the boss gets the big money. It ain't right." And he added also the quarter to the dime and nickel in his vest pocket. Whereupon the boss hollered out through the hole in the ceiling:

"No, no, put that in the till, Sam; I won it fairly."

De Leuw's other yarn was this one:

A young colored man of draft age, believing that he would have to go, made a virtue out of necessity and went to the recruiting station to enlist.

"I wants to go in the artillery," said Tom.

The recruiting sergeant explained to the colored man that the artillery quota was filled, and that he would have to go in the cavalry.

"No suh, no suh, I wants to go in the artillery."

"But I tell you you can't do it; no chance. It's the cavalry for you. You'll have a good horse to ride, and it's much better than walking. What is your objection to the cavalry?"

"Well, suh," said Tom, "it's jes like this. If I goes into the cavalry an' we gits over to France an' gits into a fight with them Germans, an' we're about to git licked—mind, I don't say that'll happen, but maybe it will—an' the cap'n give a order to retreat—you see, I don't think this'll happen, but maybe it will—and the cap'n does give the order to retreat, I tell you now I don't want no hoss hangin' onto me!"—Stockton "Labor Review."

**TEAMSTERS HONOR DECKER.**

M. E. Decker, secretary of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and the Joint Council of Teamsters, is en route to Buffalo where he will represent the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as a delegate in the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Frank McGovern, business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, will perform the duties of secretary during Decker's absence.

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and Photo EngravingsIf a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
printing, it is not a Union Concern.

**LABOR PLAN NOT COMPULSORY.**

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has indorsed the principle of the United States Public Service Reserve, and will submit the plan to the executives of national and international unions for criticism and suggestions. This movement is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of labor, and is designed to mobilize labor for war purposes.

It is entirely voluntary and its success depends on the willingness of workers to agree to place themselves at the disposal of the Government for emergency needs.

There are no penalties attached to the plan, no conscription or any form of compulsion. When called upon, if the worker does not deem the offer suitable, he need not accept.

Employment agencies will be established throughout the country, and to which employers will report their needs. Existing agencies will be employed where practicable.

Men of all degrees of skill will be included.

This information will be supplied only to the Government departments and employers vitally connected with war industries.

Demands for labor will first be investigated by the department of labor that the labor market in that locality may be utilized, rather than flood that locality with workers.

"As the success of the plan depends upon the hearty co-operation of the trade-union movement," says the council in its summarization of this proposal, "it seems unnecessary to give assurance that the well-known policy of the department of labor in times of strike will be continued in this case."

The indorsement of this plan includes the statement that "before any additions or changes shall be made in regard to the above the resident members of the executive council should be consulted."

**VALUABLE DATA.**

The Label Section is compiling a list of "fair" and "unfair" employers in San Francisco, together with a complete list of articles bearing the union label and where the same may be purchased in San Francisco. According to Emil Buehrer, business representative of the Label Section, this data will shortly be published in booklet form and will be distributed free among the wage earners of San Francisco.

**BOOKBINDERS WIN.**

At Racine, Wis., the Western Printing Company has signed a three-year agreement with the Bookbinders' Union. Wages are increased every year during the life of the contract. International President Sovey, of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, assisted in this settlement.

**TEAMSTERS STRIKE.**

Bloomington, Ill., non-union teamsters joined their organized fellows in a general strike to enforce higher wages. Coal haulers are asking for an increase of 25 cents a ton and teamsters want an increase of 5 cents an hour, which will make their rate \$3 a day instead of \$2.50.

**PLUCKY GIRLS RAISE WAGES.**

At Sapulpa, Okla., plucky telephone girls tied up the system of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and forced that corporation to establish a minimum wage of \$40 a month instead of the former average rates of \$5.10 and \$6 a week.

At a public meeting in the court house trade unionists and other citizens gave pledges that they would guarantee the girls a weekly strike benefit and it was declared that no homes should be open to strikebreakers. For a week Sapulpa was without telephone service and citizens drove five miles to secure long distance service.

**FORGOT HE'D MOVED.**

Theodore Johnson, the learned legal adviser of the San Francisco Labor Council, was in the slough of despond on election day.

When Theodore went to his usual voting place to cast his ballot, he was informed that his name did not appear on the list of eligible voters in that precinct. Poor Theodore was flabbergasted. He couldn't figure out the reason why.

Then some one suggested that perhaps Theodore had changed his place of residence since last election day.

"Ah, that's it," exclaimed Theodore, who hastened to the voting booth in the precinct in which he now lives, only to find that he had failed to record his change of residence at the Registrar's office. And so, Theodore lost his vote. Hence the gloom.

**BOILER MAKERS WIN.**

At Port Arthur, Tex., the Boiler Makers' Union has won its strike against the Magnolia Refinery. All strikers will be reinstated and the company will accept the new wage scale in two months.

**SEEK WAGE INCREASE.**

Edith Suter Metz, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, is in San Francisco preparing new wage scales and working agreements for the Garment Workers' Union to be presented to employers by January 1st, when the present agreements will expire. It is understood that the Garment Workers' Union will ask an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

The Garment Workers' Union is one of the smaller unions of the San Francisco Labor Council but is always on the job when sister unions need assistance. It has been contributing \$200 per week to the striking street carmen since August 11th. Many of its members have been forced to pay thirty cents a day in transportation to and from their work since the platform men went on strike.

**WOMAN BREAKS RECORD.**

Kathryn Deery is making an enviable record as temporary business agent of the Laundry Workers' Union. During the two months she has acted as business agent of the organization she has increased the membership of the union by 110 initiations.

Joseph Riley, the business agent of the Laundry Workers' Union, has been confined in the San Francisco Hospital for the past two months with an incurable malady. The union has decided to keep Riley on the pay roll indefinitely. In the meantime Miss Deery is filling the offices of secretary and business agent, without extra compensation, in order that Riley's salary may go to support his wife and children.

**PREFER UNION TO MONEY.**

For the first time in sixteen years the floormen employed by Miller & Lux are members of Butchers' Union No. 508, and are enjoying union wages and conditions. It is understood that the company offered the floormen a material increase in wages as an inducement to keep them from joining the union. This offer was refused and at the last meeting of Butchers' Union No. 508 the floormen, twenty-two in number, were initiated in the union. In justice to the company be it said that the floormen were given the increase in wages offered prior to their becoming union men.

**FINED FOR UNLAWFUL USE OF LABEL.**

Superior Judge Frank Dunne Monday upheld the sentence of a \$50 fine imposed on Maury Abrams, a tailor, convicted in Police Judge Matthew Brady's court several months ago for using the union label in garments not union made. Abrams appealed from Judge Brady's decision.

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All Seats

EVENINGS, 15c;

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No Reserved Sections.

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**CARHARTT OVERALLS**

**FIRST IN THE  
HEARTS OF TRUE  
UNION MEN**

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**ANOTHER INSINCERE WAIL.**

The California Fruit Exchange, under date of September 22d, sent a set of resolutions to the Food Administrator at Washington asserting that there existed a shortage of farm labor in this State, which elicited the following very interesting reply:

"Washington, D. C., October 15, 1917.

"J. L. Nagle,

"General Manager, California Fruit Exchange,  
Sacramento, California.

"Dear Sir: Your letter dated September 22d, with the accompanying resolutions, is at hand. The matter has been turned over to me for consideration and reply.

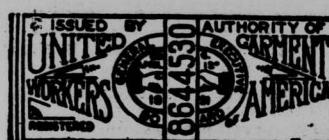
"Please be assured that the resolutions of your organization have been read and re-read and considered in every point, with the purpose of arriving finally at a clear and just understanding of their entire import. It could be well wished, with this object in view, that the authors of those resolutions had dealt less in generalities and had conscientiously set forth what they had reason to believe were the particulars in the case.

"With respect to an alleged shortage of labor, for example, there is little more than assertion. In the second paragraph of the preamble, mention is made of the 'unprecedented difficulty during the present season in securing the farm labor necessary to the production and marketing' of divers farm products. Here the writers could not have had before them the official statement of John McLaughlin, Labor Commissioner of California, issued last June, in which he said that the supply of farm labor in the State was sufficient, 'merely needing organization to meet the re-

quirements of gathering the crops,' a conclusion supported in the report of an investigation made by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Further, Simon J. Lubin of the State Commission on Housing and Immigration, publicly stated that the need for labor was merely a demand for large numbers of men and women whose services would be required for only brief periods, and in this commissioner's opinion the difficulties in the supply were: 'First, inadequate wages; second, poor labor camp conditions; third, a lack of a central clearing house for labor intelligence.'

"In the third paragraph of the preamble, your organization deplores 'that the farming class of the United States as a whole is facing a similar situation without any promise of relief.' On the contrary, one may predict, on the basis of the facts, that much relief to the farmer will come during the year through a general extension of the labors of the Department of Agriculture, in surveying the supply and directing the movement of farm wage workers. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Labor are now engaged in working out a system, based on European and American experience, by which farmers who make demands for laborers, based on actual needs, shall get their designated help promptly. The reservoir of movable farm labor in general throughout the United States is far from exhausted. Maladjustment of machinery in the supply there undoubtedly is, and in fact in some states there is no such machinery whatever. This situation being at present the subject of careful study by the two departments of the Government mentioned, there is promise for a timely and successful gathering of the crops of 1918.

"In the first resolution among the four passed by your organization, an extraordinary privilege is asked for the farmers of the country. It is that 'farmers as a class be exempt from forced military service.' A demand of this character might perhaps be reasonably expected in the advanced stages of a desperate war when, after exhaustive drafts of the nation's workers, famine might be feared and the successful prosecution of the war be hopeless without the labor of the class seeking exemption. But let us look for a moment at the facts relative first to your own organization and then to the farmers in general throughout the United States. Your members are the best authority as to the number of Japanese and other aliens employed in your occupation, none of them subject to the draft. You therefore are aware that the proportion called to war from among your working force has been considerably less than the proportion in parts of America having a purely American, or a less foreign, population. Observe, next, how little the draft has touched the great mass of the one hundred and four millions in our total continental population. About 687,000 men have been called to training out of the ten millions registered for the draft. This is about one in fourteen between the ages of 21 and 31. It is less than one in forty of all ages capable of labor in the workshop or on the farm. It is only one-third of the number usually unemployed in normal years of business. The census of 1910 reported 2,700,000 men unemployed for the entire year. The munitions factories and other industries have not absorbed the unemployed industrial labor of the country in this year. Reports on the subject coming to



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LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO

Washington warrant the conclusion that there is in the United States no shortage of labor, using the phrase in its general sense, what scarcity there exists in places being in specialized lines upon which the drafts have been extraordinary.

"The farmers of this country, if they will but get at the facts, must admit that in the course of the draft they have been treated with generous consideration. The drafted farmers as a class were not called to military service until after the men of the other occupations. The Secretary of War, the Provost Marshal General and the President himself all gave careful oversight to this arrangement. In a letter the President quotes the following from the Secretary of War: 'General Crowder had foreseen the practical need of enabling men in agricultural work to remain at their tasks until the close of the harvest season, and ingeniously arranged the details of calling to the colors so that the men on the farm will practically all fall within the last group, and will therefore not have to report for military service until on or about October first.' A reading of the rules and regulations prescribed by the President for local and district boards will further show particular consideration of farmers' claims.

"At the stage of entering into the disastrous and horrible war which has brought a frightful menace to our republic, to our very civilization and the whole future course of society as founded on democracy, every American must be impressed that now is the time for a self-searching that will penetrate to the very depths of his soul and conscience. The paramount duty now is to realize that this country is in a war which may plunge us all in a common ruin. No one citizen among us has the right at this hour to take a single step which in the least degree may weaken the prosecution of the war. No body of men should mislead the public or claim an undue privilege. And it is to be said to the credit of the farmers as a class throughout the United States that they are not complaining. They are doing their duty patriotically. They are not holding mass meetings of protest or passing resolutions not based on precisely stated facts or thoughtful deliberation.

"It would be interesting to know the origin of the resolutions passed by your organization. In two other cases coming under observation at Washington, resolutions, expressed in somewhat similar language, petitioning for exemption of farmers, have attracted the attention of the Department of Justice. You doubtless have noticed the suspicious management of the Non-Partisan League at St. Paul. Pacifism and pro-Germanism may be looked for as operating behind the scenes in unexpected quarters and misleading loyal, innocent victims of conspiracy.

"In closing, it is relevant to say that Mr. Hoover has never made any declarations in favor of the farming class which have not been strictly carried out.

"This letter is necessarily from one citizen to another, written without authority, except that your letter has been referred to me, and coming from a quarter having no influence in carrying out the draft and no connection with its operation. As a practical question the matter falls under the regulations governing the draft. As to exemption by class, the principle is opposed by the Committee on Labor, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense. If farmers were exempted, the industrial wage workers could make the same claim, on equally good grounds, should in any degree their work relate to the war. In such circumstances, where would the country get its soldiers?

"Very truly yours,

"J. W. SULLIVAN,  
Head; Division, Interests of Labor  
and the Consumer, United States  
Food Administration."

#### ADmits LOSS OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.

By Frederick Esmond.

Although the trial of Israel Weinberg officially commenced on Tuesday, October 9th, it was not until Thursday, November 1st, that any evidence connecting him with the case was adduced by Prosecutor Ferrari, who on that day satisfactorily showed by police testimony that Weinberg had actually been arrested. That, however, was about as far as the prosecution succeeded in getting with their case against him, for just as in the week previous, most of the testimony in the case, even when given by the prosecution's own witnesses, served rather to weaken than to strengthen the case against him.

One of the most conspicuous instances of this occurred during the testimony of one Waldar Lympbak, a waiter at the Alameda Cafe, who testified that he had been on the roof of the Alameda Cafe on the afternoon of the explosion, and that there had been several other people on the roof at the same time, as is attested by the photographs. That on Sunday and Monday he had also been on the roof of both the Ferry Inn and the Alameda Cafe, but that it was not until Monday that he found up there three rings.

Yet the evidence also brought out the fact that the police had been up on the roof of both buildings on Saturday afternoon and conducted a thorough search, and repeated it on Sunday, which certainly makes a very queer combination of evidence. And of the curious methods of procedure on the part of the police, the testimony of Captain Matheson himself followed out the acknowledgment already made by Police Officers Desmond and Draper, who admitted that they had no warrant when they arrested Weinberg.

For Matheson himself admitted that Weinberg had been roused from his cell in the North End police station in the dead of night, and a statement taken from him under third degree methods was introduced in evidence.

When cross-examined by the attorneys for the defense, Matheson was compelled to admit that this statement had never at any subsequent time been shown to Weinberg, nor his signature sought for it. And what was most important of all, that the statement as introduced in court, had afterwards been compiled from notes taken at the time by the captain himself without the presence of any stenographer, either official or unofficial, and that the original notes had in the meantime been lost.

And it was at that time that Captain Matheson was giving such sensational testimony as this that there came a famous clash between opposing counsel, when Mr. Ferrari, on rising to object that the counsel for the defense was insinuating that the whole case was a frame-up, was promptly met with the unequivocal and blunt statement that there was no insinuation at all about the matter, but that it was the direct and open claim that the case was "framed."

That marked the close of Friday's proceedings in the case, and from Friday evening until Wednesday morning there were no further hearings on account of the civic elections intervening, and the fact that two of the jurors in the case had to be at their posts as election officials throughout the whole of Tuesday.

But according to the statement of the prosecuting attorney, it is not likely that the prosecution's case will be long protracted after the resumption. Indeed one local newspaper is responsible for the assertion that there will only be three more witnesses for the prosecution, and that they will be the two Edeau women and Macdonald. If that is so then the case of the prosecution is at the last limit of weakness.

In the other cases, the Supreme Court has once more followed out its own action in refusing the appeal of Mooney some time ago, by this time refusing the appeal of Warren K. Billings.

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# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917.

The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Longfellow.

The philosophy of the reds holds that if a man is sensible he is a grafter, if he loves his country he is an A. P. A., if he abhors murder he is a capitalist spy, if he disapproves of sabotage he is a traitor, and finally, if he disagrees with them in any particular he ought to be everlasting squelched.

A big non-union rubber company in the east that paid a bonus to its employees which amounted to about 30 per cent of their total pay, cut off the bonus and purchased Liberty Bonds with the proceeds and then began to boisterously boast of the patriotism of the concern. The country is full of patriots of this stripe.

When a man joins a union there is in it an element of selfishness, it is true, because he hopes thereby to better his own condition, but the big thing, the main incentive, is broader, wider and higher than mere self-promotion. He entertains the idea that through unity of the workers life can be made more worth while for thousands of others and that the general standard may be raised for all.

In an editorial on the telephone disagreement the "Chronicle" insinuated that unionism is destructive to discipline and therefore the telephone girls should not be allowed to organize. The truth is the very opposite. Unionism brings about better discipline, more efficiency and improved service. What the "Chronicle" really meant was that organization among the telephone operators would result in depriving the company of absolute mastership over the girls and lead to reason and justice in the brand of discipline enforced. And this is the reason the company has opposed recognizing the union of telephone operators.

There is absolutely no excuse for the replacing of men with women in the industries of the United States at the present time, because there is no shortage of male labor. The men drawn into the Army and Navy are so few in proportion to the population that their absence is scarcely noticed at all from an industrial standpoint. Employers who are employing women to do the work of men are, therefore, doing it only to line their own pockets and are hypocritically telling the American people they are moved by patriotic impulses. Patriotism, the crimes that are being committed these days in thy name. Truly greed has no shame.

## Putrid Politics

San Francisco has just gone through as disgraceful a political campaign as ever cursed an American city, and other cities have surely had some bad ones. The fight for the city attorneyship brought out some slime of the filthiest character which thoroughly disgusted decent people, and then came some scoundrel with a circular slandering all the people of Irish birth or descent in the city. The circular was intended to convey the impression that these people had gotten together to completely control municipal offices and affairs. The signatures attached to it were so clearly fictitious that it is not likely many persons were deceived by it. Nevertheless a searching investigation should be made as to the authorship of the document and its perpetrator landed in jail because his intentions were of the foulest kind. It is to be hoped this fair city will never again be subjected to such disgraceful, putrescent politics.

There are those in every community who will stoop to any depth of deceit and depravity to carry their point, but fortunately these creatures have heretofore been rather scarce in this city. However, if we are to have any more such campaigns in San Francisco the people of this community will doubtless start out in search of a means of forcing the slime-slingers to keep within the bounds of decency. In fact it is already rumored that several damage suits are to grow out of the contest just closed, and if this be true, perhaps the brakes may be put on so tightly that the culprits will not relish another dash into their favorite field.

Another disgraceful feature of the campaign was the fact that a candidate for Public Administrator, in violation of section 54, subdivision 4, of the Penal Code, held out to the voters of the city an inducement to vote for him by promising to contribute fees of the office to charity. This section of the Penal Code says: "Every person who, with intent to promote the election of himself or any other person, either furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the purpose of holding and conducting public meetings, for the discussion of public questions and of printing and circulating ballots, handbills, and other papers previous to such election is guilty of a misdemeanor."

This matter, too, should be promptly handled by the proper authorities in order that the practice of offering bribes to voters may not be revived in this city. If one candidate is allowed to escape with a thing of this kind unpunished encouragement is given to others to follow in his wake, and surely the good people of San Francisco have no desire that such a precedent should be established.

Perhaps the fact that the Chamber of Corruption million-dollar slush fund played such a prominent part in the recent campaign had something to do with the filthy exhibitions that took place. Certain it is that nothing can remain uncontaminated that comes in contact with this bunch of unprincipled greed-mongers, and from the hour they entered the campaign the people began to feel that something disgraceful would take place before the close. And their fears proved to be well founded, but we must have no more of it. Decency and honesty must prevail.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

There is very little consolation in the municipal election returns for the Chamber of Commerce crowd. The people overwhelmingly defeated candidates wearing the badge of that organization.

We clip the following from the Australian "Printing Trades Journal," indicating what they think over there of the rushing tactics used in American industries: "In life's race, the Yankee is an easy first in the Cemetery Stakes; he runs to work, gallops his lunch, and is in a hurry from cradle to grave. Simply cannot help it."

That during the present high cost of living mothers with dependent children will find house work the most lucrative employment and that many day nurseries in California, because of increased price in foods, are finding it difficult to exist, is the text of a report made to the California State Council of Defense by Dr. John R. Haynes, a member of the Council and chairman of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Women as well as men are now to be trained for a new type of war service by the University of California. To train relief workers for the "Home Service" of the Red Cross, an "Institute of Home Service" will be conducted by the University in Berkeley and in San Francisco from November 12th to December 15th. Both men and women will receive special training for the work of visiting and assisting dependent families of the soldiers and sailors of the United States and of its allies. The men and women admitted to this training course will spend the three weeks beginning November 12th attending special lectures and seminars at Berkeley.

Every time a union asks for an increase in pay for its members a certain group of newspapers and employers begin shouting about lack of patriotism on the part of the workers, but remain discreetly silent concerning the question as to how empty stomachs are to be filled under present living costs without increases in pay. The truth is, these shouters have no concern whatever in anything but grabbing the coin for the greedmongers. The time has gone by, however, when the workers can be either fooled, bluffed or coerced. They now insist upon justice, and have organized in order to be able to get it. The general public, too, understands the situation and the grafters will gain nothing through their attempts at deception.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled in favor of the Dollar Steamship Company, permitting them to man their vessels with Chinese. This ruling practically means that if the United States at some time in the future builds up a big merchant marine, the ships will carry Chinese crews that will be of no service to the nation in time of war. But profits for the shipping masters may be of more concern to some judges than a navy capable of protecting the country. If Americans were allowed in the merchant marine in time of peace there would be no difficulty in recruiting the Navy to full strength in time of war. But American young men will not attempt to compete in that service with Chinese. It is impossible. Americans cannot live on rats and rice.

Western railroads are putting Bibles in their smoking cars. Obviously it would be more conducive to Christianity if they would spend that money on car windows that won't stick. We dare say the Recording Angel gets more business from that source than almost any other.—Buffalo "Evening News."

## WIT AT RANDOM

The ladies, God bless 'em, were talking, in the humorously indulgent way in which they usually tackle the topic about their husbands and other women's husbands.

"John is perfectly helpless without me," said Mrs. A.

"Henry's that way, too," said Mrs. B. "I don't know what would become of him if I'd leave him for a week."

"Isn't it the truth?" sighed Mrs. C. "You'd think my husband was a child, the way I have to take care of him. Why, whenever he is mending his clothes, or sewing on buttons, or even darning his socks, I always have to thread the needle for him!"—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

"Your Honor," said the learned lawyer, defending an arson case, "I shall first prove to the jury that the defendant is incapable of such a crime. If that does not convince, I shall show that my client was insane when the crime was committed. If that fails, I shall prove an absolute alibi; and, as a last resort, may it please the court, I shall show that the building was overinsured and, consequently, there was no loss, and that this alleged crime was only a neighborhood kindness to the owner of the building."—Ex.

Brown has a lovely baby girl,  
The stork left her with a flutter;  
Brown named her "Oleomargarine,"  
For he hadn't any but her.

—Penn State Froth.

"They say that a man becomes morally weaker as the day wears on; less able to resist temptation."

"Shouldn't wonder. You know it was near Eve that Adam ate the apple."—Boston "Transcript."

The school girl was sitting with her feet stretched far out into the aisle, and was busily chewing gum, when the teacher espied her.

"Mary!" called the teacher, sharply.

"Yes, ma'am?" questioned the pupil.

"Take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in!"—Florida "Times-Union."

Unfortunately we've mislaid the judge's name, but his court room is in New Bedford, Mass. Before him appeared a defendant who, hoping for leniency, pleaded, "Judge, I'm down and out."

Whereupon said the wise judge:

"You're down, but you're not out. Six months."—Philadelphia "Evening Ledger."

A man went to Louisiana on a visit to a certain colonel there. It was bedtime when he arrived at the house, and as it happened that there were no mosquito curtains to his bed, he suffered severely all night long. When the following morning the negro servant came into the room with water and towels, the unhappy victim asked why there were no mosquito curtains in the room.

"Doesn't the colonel have any in his rooms?" he finally inquired.

"No, suh," replied the negro.

"Well, how on earth can he stand it?" said the visitor.

"Well, suh," came the reply, "I reckon it's jes' dis way. In de fo' part ob de night de colonel's mos' gen'ly so 'toxicated dat he don' pay no 'tention to de skeeters; an' in de las' part ob de night de skeeters is gen'ly so 'toxicated dat dey don' pay no 'tention to de colonel."—Philadelphia "Press."

## MISCELLANEOUS

## COME WITH ME.

My home is a working man's cottage,  
But fair as a picture can be.  
It is daily my inspiration—

At night it is joy to me;  
Shut out the cold world and its worries,  
No longer a pessimist roam.  
Come with me and look through my glasses  
To see my sweet picture of home.

The turmoil and grind of the workshop—  
You've tried it and know it is tough.  
Eight hours of hard daily labor  
I think you'll agree is enough—  
Well, after the day's work is finished  
My picture of home you must see  
And enjoy an evening of pleasure—  
Make part of the picture with me.

The eight-hour system of labor  
Gives eight more for refreshing sleep,  
And there's eight for recuperation,  
For storing up sunshine to keep;  
For making this life worth the living  
And worthy the trouble we take,  
For painting home's fireside pictures  
That is every man's right to make.

Reform that is driving out sweatshops  
And building manhood at its best,  
The eight-hour system of living—  
For work and for play and for rest;  
Then look with me into the picture  
And picture the ideal age  
For happiness, home-life and comfort  
When Love shall grant labor's just wage.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

## SUBTERFUGE OF EMPLOYERS.

Pathetic in the extreme was the fatherly interest in apprentices exhibited by laundry owners at the recent hearings before the Minimum Wage Commission of California.

Pretending that they wanted apprentices to have ample time to "thoroughly learn the laundry business," the laundry owners urged the Minimum Wage Commission to fix the period of apprenticeship at two years, although laundry workers of many years of experience testified before the Commission that one week was sufficient in which to learn the business.

The real reason for the concern for the welfare of apprentices on the part of employers developed later when the laundry owners urged the Commission to fix the minimum wage of apprentices at \$7 per week, for which paltry sum they would be compelled to work for two years, when they would be paid \$9 per week.

Representatives of the laundry workers asked that the Commission fix the period of apprenticeship at four weeks, with a wage of \$8 per week. After the four weeks, the apprentices to receive \$9 per week for a period of six months, when they should be paid a minimum wage of \$10 per week.

As was to be expected, the owners wanted no limit on the number of apprentices to be employed. The workers asked that the number of apprentices be limited to 25 per cent. The workers submitted data to show that a woman cannot live decently on less than \$10.64 per week. The women laundry workers were represented by Kathryn Deery and Clara Woodward.

The Commission will render a decision within two weeks.

While the world lasts, the sun will gild the mountain tops before it shines upon the plain.—Bulwer.



# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION  
 Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,  
 Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Board Meeting, November 6, 1917.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.  
 New members: Henry Hartman, violin; Eugene Williams, saxophone.

Transfers deposited: Bruce Gordon Kingsley, No. 47, piano and organ; Louise Pryor, No. 76, piano and organ; Harold Adrian, No. 99, piano and organ; Mrs. Martha Faught, No. 292, piano; Hector De Cowe, No. 76, drums and piano.

Full members from transfer: M. Santos and Mathew King.

Transfers withdrawn: Frank L. Adamson, No. 508; Raymond Prahar, No. 546.

A former president of this local, well known to the older generation of musicians, George McNeice, is now a bandmaster in the United States Army at Anniston, Alabama, and will soon be on his way to France. Mr. McNeice leads the band of the New Jersey 5th Regiment. The original band refused to be sworn into the U. S. service and Mr. McNeice patriotically came forward and put himself at the head of a new band. Mr. McNeice would be glad to hear from his old friends in this organization. He should be addressed in the following manner:

Bandmaster George McNeice,

114th Infantry, N. G. U. S. A., 57th Division,  
 Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

The following prices govern the engagement of extra men at cafes and hotels for New Year's Eve:

Any 3 hours before 12 o'clock midnight, \$5 per man and \$1.50 per hour overtime.

Engagements starting after 12 o'clock midnight, and two hours, \$5 and \$2 per hour overtime.

The action of the union meeting in placing a fine of \$25 upon members riding upon the cars of the United Railroads has been reconsidered. Members, however, should refrain from riding on these cars except in cases of absolute necessity. Use the municipal lines at all times.

The following article from the current issue of "The Billboard" will undoubtedly be of interest to the membership:

#### Ban on Taxable Music.

New York, Oct. 27.—Vitagraph has placed a ban on taxable music, following a thorough probe into the activities of the American Society of Authors and Composers, and Walter W. Irwin, general manager of the distributing and selling organization of Greater Vitagraph, has caused notices to this effect to be sent to the exhibitors. In this notice the exhibitors are instructed that Vitagraph will not have in its musical accompaniments any but non-taxable music.

This is the first official cognizance than any producing company has taken of the attempt of the American Society of Authors and Composers to impose a tax on the exhibitors of the country. It has been estimated that this tax would add \$1,500,000 annually to the expenses of the exhibitors.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Barrett, Geo., 3676 Twentieth street.

Brown, Lenard. Tel. Sausalito 204-W.

De Stefano, Frank, 729 Hyde street. Tel. Prospect 3168.

Devencenzi, J. (Ding), Alta Hotel. Tel. Prospect 340.

Fournier, August L., office 1502 Humboldt Bank Bldg. Tel. Garfield 1398.

Fuessel, R. M., Garfield Hotel, 354 O'Farrell street. Tel. Prospect 260.

Guerin, Art., Brayton Hotel, 50 Turk street. Tel. Prospect 620.

Haworth, W., 675 Fifth avenue. Tel. Pacific 8651. Johnson, Gus., Mendell Apts., Jones and Ellis. Tel. Prospect 5866.

King, Geo. W., Temple Theatre, Santa Ana, Cal. Lada, Ed. B., 1329 Gough street. Tel. Fillmore 226.

Libera, Fred, 1543 Stockton street. Tel. Sutter 3855.

Papera, U., Gianduja Hotel, 1541 Stockton street. Runner, W. E., 165 Broadway, New York.

Russell, F. L., Missoula, Montana.

Steffen, Irving, De La Bayles Apts., 131 Hugo street.

Tillemann, A. L., 936 E. Santa Clara street, San Jose, Cal.

#### New Members.

Kingsley, Bruce Gordon, California Theatre.

Pryor, Louise, Glenn Hotel. Tel. Franklin 175. Adrian, Harold, Hotel Brayton. Tel. Prospect 620.

Faught, Mrs. Mattie, 39 Reed Lane, Sausalito. Tel. Sausalito 41-J.

De Cowe, Hector, Golden West Hotel.

Hartman, Henry, 2514 Hillegas avenue, Berkeley. Tel. Berkeley 4504-W.

Williams, Eugene, 738 Second avenue. Tel. Pacific 4418.

#### Annual Election.

Members who are desirous of running for office at the coming election of this union, which takes place on December 20th, will note that the last day upon which their nomination petitions may be filed is November 20th. Blanks may be had at the office.

Any member may, by filing with the secretary, not later than one month previous to any election, a petition signed by not less than ten members in good standing, be nominated and become a candidate for any office or delegation of this union and thereby be entitled to have his name placed upon the ballot. Provided, however, no member shall be nominated unless he is and has been for a period of not less than one year next preceding such nomination, a full member in good standing and a citizen of the United States.

#### Election.

The election of all elective officers and delegates shall be held annually at the headquarters in the City and County of San Francisco on the third Thursday in December, and at the headquarters in the City of Oakland, on Wednesday, the day before. Members may vote either in San Francisco or Oakland, to suit their own convenience.

#### Notes.

Dude Steffen, the handsome blonde drummer of the Winter Garden Ice Palace, flived away with Miss Alice Ohlson, and was united in marriage by Judge Deasy, assisted by President Walter Weber acting as master of ceremonies, two weeks ago.

The short romance started at the Ice House, after a few cold and icy stares. Prospects shortly

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.	
W. A. Weber	President
J. J. Matheson	Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum	Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King	Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m.	Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less	Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall.	Telephone Park 85.
Park 128.	11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.	
Jim Gray	Secretary
J. J. Atkins	Business Representative

Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

loomed up, and things began to thaw out, and at last reports the ice was reported broken after repeated efforts upon the part of the Dude.

Dude journeyed home from San Jose after a short honeymoon and due, to the high speed of the fiver, is reported to be suffering from a weak back.

The couple have been considerably entertained by the NINE members of the orchestra.

Mr. Mike Foget reports the loss of a diamond stick-pin in the headquarters. Liberal reward is offered for its return.

#### Flori Gough.

The wonderful child 'cellist and sister of Walter Gough, a member of this union, will give a recital at the St. Francis Hotel, Italian Room, Thursday evening, November 22, 1917. Tickets may be obtained at Kohler & Chase, Sherman & Clay, or at the office of Musicians' Union. Program as follows:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Concerto, A minor, op. 33....C. Saint-Saens    | C. Saint-Saens                       |
| 2 (a) Prelude, Allegro from C major Sonata ..... | J. S. Bach                           |
| (b) Arioso .....                                 | J. S. Bach                           |
| (c) Scherzo .....                                | Van Goens                            |
| 3 Variations Symphoniques op. 23..J. Boellmann   | George Stewart McManus, at the Piano |

San Francisco, October 11, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, A. F. of M.

As the delegates from this body to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor held in Sacramento, October 1st to 7th, beg leave to submit the following report:

We find that the Federation is in a good healthy condition, and increasing in membership every year; the reports showing that there are 519 organizations in good standing October 1st, and representing a membership of 71,500. The increase seems to be on an average of twenty unions per year.

All the officers of the Federation were re-elected, and San Diego was selected as the next place for the convention.

Your delegates attended every session and remained throughout each session, and participated in an active way with the view in mind that our activity should keep the name of the Musicians' Union as much to the front as possible.

The convention indorsed Hiram W. Johnson's stand in the U. S. Senate, calling on that body to conscript the wealth of this Nation, that is coined out of its blood.

Went on record as denouncing the attempt of Chas. M. Fickert to prevent the recall election.

Approved the action of the President of the United States in sending the commission to San Francisco, and pledged loyal support through the good offices of the president and secretary of the State Federation of Labor, as well as co-operation in any effort tending to prevent a miscarriage of justice in the investigation of the bomb cases.

Effected the starting of a so-called mutual, or triple alliance between the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, the Pacific Co-Operative League, Inc., and the California State Federation of Labor. Delegates from each body appointed, and meetings will be held in San Francisco in the near future.

The executive board was authorized to confer

with the State Board of Control regarding the betterment of conditions of employees at State institutions. Long hours can be easily remedied by said board.

The executive board is instructed to recommend, through the American Federation of Labor to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, for an immediate increase in pay for clerks and storemen at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Federation registered a vigorous protest with the officials of Sacramento for the neglect of the officers in charge of the City Jail on September 10th, whereby two union labor men were burned to death, and against a possible repetition of this tragedy.

The executive officers are directed to draft a suitable bill and to seek its adoption at the next session of the Legislature, that will prohibit the importation into the State of undesirable characters through so-called detective or strikebreaking agencies, for any purpose whatsoever.

Indorsed the salary classification bill introduced in Congress by Representative Madden of Illinois (H. B. 1564), providing for an increase of salary for postal clerks and carriers, and the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor is instructed to communicate with the Representatives and Senators of California urging their support of the bill.

Also indorsed the efforts of the Federal Civil Service Employees to secure the early enactment of the Rouse Retirement bill (H. B. 17422), providing for a pension for aged employees. The secretary also instructed to communicate this to our Representatives and Senators.

Also indorsed the efforts of the Federal Civil Service Employees to secure the establishment of a civil service court of appeals or trial board, granting to government employees the right to a trial and hearing.

Adopted a measure to be properly drafted, and placed on the ballot by an initiative petition, looking to reform in the jury system now in vogue in California.

Instructed our delegate to the American Federation of Labor to work for the establishment of a department of statistics and publicity, to take care of all cases of ruthless persecution under the guise of law.

The convention pledged its indorsement and financial support to the striking carmen, and appointed a committee in the various localities to raise funds.

A proposition to have all agreements to expire on the 1st day of June, and not to last longer than a year, was referred to the executive board to investigate its feasibility.

Style-Plus clothing, manufactured by Henry Sonneborn & Co., in Baltimore, was declared unfair to organized labor.

A resolution was presented, urging the State Federation of Labor to use its best efforts in having passed a law making it mandatory upon the part of employers to give to their employees the six-day week, but this was amended, "that the incoming executive board call into consultation representatives of the California State Federation of Barbers and all other affiliated unions interested, in securing a definite day of rest each week."

An effort will be made to enact a law which will make the prosecution of violators of the eight-hour law for women easier to accomplish.

A resolution asking for Robert M. La Follette the greatest right of all democracy, a right to be heard, a right to express the views of an intelligent minority; and conveying to the Senator our confidence in his integrity and loyalty as a true American citizen.

A resolution indorsing the recommendation of President Wilson that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly

on the problems of community and national life, and urging the school officials of this State to take immediate steps to carry out the President's plan.

A resolution assuring the President of our earnest desire to render to the Nation any service, that the war may be vigorously carried on to the end, that arrogant autocracy may be driven from the world, and the rights of the people to govern themselves may be quickly and permanently established as a world principle—were all adopted unanimously.

A resolution was passed denouncing the teachings and practices of the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.), and recommended to the affiliated organizations and membership that any member belonging to an American Federation of Labor union shall be expelled therefrom. Our delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to introduce such a resolution, and to work and vote for its passage.

The matter of social insurance was indorsed. This will be submitted to the voters of the State for their approval or rejection by an initiative petition.

The Anti-Injunction bill, which passed both houses of the Legislature at the last session but was vetoed by Governor Stephens, will again be presented at the next session of the Legislature by our legislative agents.

Your delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, The custom of organizing amateur bands and orchestras in lodges, clubs, etc., is becoming a serious menace to the business of the professional union musicians; be it

"Resolved, That this convention hereby goes on record as opposed to the practice of organizing such bands or orchestras, and all the delegates are hereby instructed to give this all due publicity and use every effort to discourage every attempt to organize such a band or orchestra in their locality when it should come to their notice; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates do all in their power at all times to keep such amateur bands or orchestras now in existence from competing or playing any engagements for which professional union musicians would otherwise be engaged."

This was adopted by the convention, and referred to the Executive Council for action.

Respectfully submitted by  
HARRY MENKE,  
J. J. MATHESON,  
AUGUST L. FOURTNER.

#### HOME FOR AGED BARBERS.

The executive board of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union has under consideration a site in California for a home for aged and infirm union barbers.

"Look for the union house card" is the slogan of a campaign being conducted by the Barbers' Union in this city. In the downtown district the boss barbers have promised to unionize their shops if the demand for the union house card is sufficient to warrant same. Hence, all persons patronizing barber shops in this district are requested to demand the union card.

The membership of the local Barbers' Union has more than doubled in the past five years.



*Sorensen Co.*

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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

#### THE TELEPHONE TANGLE.

According to Verner Z. Reed, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson and the other members of President Wilson's Industrial Commission will arrive in San Francisco some time today and will immediately take up the matter of the disagreement between the Pacific States Telephone Company and the Electrical Workers' Union.

The commission completed its work of investigating the Arizona mining strikes Tuesday and left Bisbee Wednesday morning. The commission also plans to conduct an inquiry into the preparedness parade bomb cases.

Reed is making efforts to avoid serious developments in the strike situation, complicated by refusal of the northwestern unions to abandon the strike and await the mediation efforts of the commission.

Delegates of the striking unions in Washington and Oregon have been in session discussing plans to form a separate district organization in those states to prosecute the strike independently of the California unions, which, with one exception, have refused to join the walkout.

John Morgenthaler, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said he expected no serious consequences from the attitude of the unions in the northwest.

W. F. Delaney, northern representative at the conferences here, has left to explain the situation to the striking unions. Morgenthaler said he believed the crisis will be passed when Delaney lays the facts before the unions.

"The electrical workers and operators gained their main point, recognition of the operators, in the findings of Commissioner Reed," said Morgenthaler.

A union of girl operators has been established in Oakland as a regularly chartered union of the international and known as Local No. 55A. Operators' delegates from the northwest were instrumental in organizing the union.

Pasadena electrical workers are the only California employees of the company to have walked out thus far. The San Diego union, at a meeting last Monday night, voted to remain at work pending the outcome of federal mediation.

Robert E. Swain, southern representative at the conferences, left Tuesday for Los Angeles to restrain a threatened walkout there and to induce the Pasadena strikers to return.

#### FAVOR "WHEATLESS SUNDAY."

Both the Bakers' Union and the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union have gone on record as favoring Sunday instead of Wednesday as "Wheatless" day, on the ground that if Wednesday is observed, as recommended by the United States Food Administration, it will mean the loss of a day's pay each week for bakers and drivers, while if Sunday is observed it will not make any difference. The unions also make the point that if Wednesday is observed as "Wheatless" day it will work a great hardship upon the school children who carry their lunch.

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UNION-MADE  
**CLOTHING**

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**CARHARTT OVERALLS**

#### THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 2, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, and Delegate Bonsor was appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Teamsters—Harry Gorman, John P. McLaughlin, Jr., vice Michael Casey and John P. McLaughlin. Sugar Workers—Wm. H. McGuire, vice Chas. Meinert. Cigar Makers—Leopold Hirschel, B. J. Burkhardt, I. Holtzer. Glass Packers—W. F. McKay, vice W. H. Mills. Asphalt Workers—J. P. O'Brien, vice S. P. Brooke. Cap Makers—Ben Friend, vice Burke Cochran. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Printing Pressmen, Auto Bus Operators, Teamsters, Alaska Fishermen, Stereotypers, A. C. Abele, Glass Glass Blowers and Garment Cutters, enclosing donations for the striking carmen. From Musicians, relative to the S. F. Fire Department Band.

Referred to Executive Committee—An appeal for moral assistance in keeping the products of the Orbon Stove and Range Company of Belleville, Illinois off the market.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the Central Labor Council of Seattle, Wash., with reference to the strike of the girls working for the Carnation Milk Co. From the Adult Probation Department, with reference to the work accomplished in the Superior and Police Courts for the month of October, 1917.

Request complied with—From the Joint Committee on Homeless Children of the Native Sons and Daughters, enclosing 20 tickets for its annual masquerade ball to be held November 28th.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers, with reference to a "Wheatless Day" and protesting against any workday being designated as such, and urging that Sunday be set aside for said purpose. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Communication from the Film and Poster Handlers' Union of San Francisco, requesting indorsement of its petition for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Moved that the Council authorize the organizing committee to send for a charter. Amendment, that the communication be referred to the organizing committee; amendment carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Cooks—Requested unionists to stay away from the California Cafe. Bakers—Anticipating trouble with some members of the Bakers' Association. Culinary Workers—Have a special organizer from international in the local field.

Moved to take up the report of the Trial Committee on charges preferred against President Brouillet. Amendment, to finish the business on the desk; amendment lost and the motion carried.

The Special Committee on charges against President A. W. Brouillet presented a majority report, signed by Delegates Riley, Garrity and Urmy, and a minority report signed by Delegates Furuseth and Kidwell. Both reports were then read. The majority report included the minutes of the two meetings held by the committee, and found that "there is no foundation for the charge." The minority report segregated the charges under three heads, and found that "there seems to be foundation for the charge," relating to what President Brouillet "is alleged to have said at Sacramento during the convention of the State Federation of Labor; what he is alleged to have said on the floor of the Labor Council and other matters connected therewith"; found that "there is no foundation for the charge" that "he injured the labor interests in

general by introducing a resolution relating to the Iron Workers' strike"; and found that "there is no foundation for the charge" that "he injured the labor interest in general by defending the Governor's veto of the Injunction Limitation bill passed by the last Legislature." Moved to adopt the minority report; on point of order the chair ruled the motion to be in order. After debate, the previous question was called for and being put to a vote, carried. Delegates Furuseth and Brouillet spoke. The minority report was then adopted by a vote of 95 in favor and 46 against. President Brouillet was declared suspended and the secretary instructed to send a copy of the charges to Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410 for trial.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Cigar Makers' Union, subject to the indorsement of its International Union. On the request of Bartenders' Union for a boycott on the Orpheum Annex, the matter was laid over one week. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Horseshoers' Union. The matter of Feiling & Ingram and Fred Kaiser were referred to the secretary. Report of committee concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—\$1,944.94.

**Expenses**—\$1,375.66.

Adjourned at 12:12 a. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### NOT A FINANCIAL APPEAL.

Seattle, Wash., October 27, 1917.

To all Central Labor Bodies Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—Greeting:

Under date of June 2, 1917, we wrote you urging your hearty co-operation to aid the girls on strike against the Carnation Milk Products Co. win their fight for decent wages and working conditions.

We desire to remind you that the battle is still on and you are earnestly requested to do all in your power to banish Carnation, Astor, Washington, and Mount Vernon brands of canned milk from your locality unless this company, whose address is Stuart Building, Seattle, concedes the modest demands of these much underpaid girls.

For your information we desire also to state that strikes are on at the plants of the Pacific Coast Biscuit Co., Yours Truly Biscuit Co., Imperial Candy Co., Koenig Candy Co., Emery Candy Co., and Wallace Candy Co., all of this city.

The strikers are nearly all girls, and if these companies' products have any market in your city, you can show your loyalty to these girl strikers in no better way than by refusing to buy the tainted goods made by scabs of the most despicable kind.

Trusting that these matters will receive something more than passing notice, and that with your aid we shall soon be able to report a victory won, we are, yours fraternally,

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF  
SEATTLE AND VICINITY,  
James A. Duncan, Secretary.

### DOING MISSIONARY WORK.

San Francisco labor leaders are doing some real missionary work in the southern part of California, where such work is sorely needed. E. H. Misner, general organizer for the International Association of Machinists; William Bowser, representing the Boiler Makers' Union, and General Organizer Clark of the Steam Fitters' Union, are meeting with much success in organizing the metal tradesmen of Los Angeles, San Pedro and San Diego.

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

### A GREAT NEW LAUGHING SHOW

NAN HALPERIN, in a Character Song Cycle; NELLIE & SARA KOUNS, Concert Soprani, a Short Song Recital; JEAN ADAIR & COMPANY, in John B. Hymer's one-act Comedy, "Maggie Taylor, Waitress"; PAUL McCARTY & ELSIE FAYE, in their unique Comedietta, "Suicide Garden"; ARTHUR HAVEL & CO., in WILL M. CRESSY'S Comedy "Playmates"; ROLAND TRAVERS, the Illusionist Extraordinary; AVELING & LLOYD, "Two Southern Gentlemen"; Special Added Attraction, TRIXIE FRIGANZA, in New Songs, with Melissa Ten Eyck and Max Welly in New Dances.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.  
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.  
PHONE DOUGLAS 70

## El Primo

### CIGARS

12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE DRAPERIES CARPETS STOVES BEDDING  
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Easiest Terms

### EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

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We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

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**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
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THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hat by  
*Fred Ammann*  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Industrial Accident Commission  
UNDERWOOD BUILDING  
525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

**UNFAIR TOBACCO.**

Local Unions Nos. 16 and 72, Tobacco Workers' International Union of Louisville, Ky., presented a wage scale to the heretofore union label factories in which an increase in wages was asked, we thinking that the high cost of living warranted our demand. Two of the manufacturers refused our demands, offering a counter proposition calling for a reduction of upward of 40 per cent, accompanying this proposition with the threat that if it was not accepted the members could get out, and they would declare their factories open shops. Our members refused the proposition and were promptly locked out, and the non-union shop principle proclaimed.

These manufacturers claimed there was no demand for union labeled tobacco, and were compelled to reduce wages to meet competition of the American Tobacco Trust.

We are appealing to your patriotism and union principles to see to it that the brands of these factories receive no demands at your hands, and that the dealers are discouraged in the handling of the brands mentioned below:

"Allen County Twist," "Safety First Twist," "Railroad," "Shepherd," and "Hampton's Home Spun Twists," are made by the Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Company.

"Index," "On the Square," "Full Pay," "Hand Spike," "Day's Work," and "Cup Greenville," plug chewing; "City Club," smoking tobacco, put up in cans, and "Natural Leaf Twist," are the principal brands put up by the Burley Tobacco Company.

We appeal to you as trade unionists to write to these concerns and advise them that your union principle prevents you buying their products until such time as they settle their differences with the tobacco workers and place the label on their products.

Thanking you in advance for your swiftest assistance and co-operation, and with best wishes, we are, yours fraternally,

A. McANDREW, Int'l. President.

E. LEWIS EVANS, Int'l. Sec'y.-Treas.

**A BUM PROPHET.**

Walter V. Woehlke, vice-president of the "Sunset," a magazine subsidized by the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, may be a good writer of fiction, but recent events prove him a bum prophet.

In concluding a vicious attack on organized labor, teeming with slander and falsehoods, published in the November issue of the "Sunset," Woehlke made this prediction:

"Though 1917 is an off year politically, the Union Labor party faces a decisive defeat in the minor election of November 6th."

Despite Woehlke's prophecy, the Union Labor party elected practically its entire ticket, with one or two exceptions, while the Law and Order Committee failed to elect one of its candidates.

Yes, Prophet Woehlke, it was a "decisive defeat" for the enemies of organized labor.

**BARTENDERS WANT MORE MONEY.**

The Bartenders' Union of San Francisco has adopted a new wage scale, which will be presented to employers immediately. The new scale calls for a minimum of \$24 per week for first class houses and a minimum of \$22.50 for second class houses. At present the minimum is \$18 per week for all bartenders. Secretary Dan Regan says he expects the employers will grant the wage increase without any protest.

The last meeting of the Bartenders' Union was addressed by J. P. McGinley, general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, and Harry Ryan, organizer for the California Trade Union Liberty League. More than 1,000 bartenders attended the meeting.

**BOOKBINDERS GET WAGE INCREASE.**

The Bookbinders' Union of San Francisco has just negotiated a new wage scale and working agreement with the Franklin Printing Trades Association.

The new agreement provides for the employment of only union bookbinders, the eight-hour day and an increase in wages of \$2 per week for both men and women. This gives a minimum wage of \$12 per week for the women and \$26 per week for the men. The agreement will run until November, 1918, and will expire at the same time with the agreement of the Typographical Union. Arbitration of all disputes is provided for in the agreement.

Bookbinders' Union invested \$5,000 in Liberty Bonds.

**LEAVES FOR SAN DIEGO.**

J. P. McGinley, general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, who has been doing most effective work for the culinary workers and bartenders of this city, left this week for San Diego to take charge of the campaign against prohibition in the southern city. McGinley will return to San Francisco early next month.

**A NEW BRICK COMPANY.**

A group of union bricklayers recently incorporated the "Allied Unions Brick Company," with works and yard at Richmond, Cal. The workingman is becoming more and more educated to the fact that "co-operation" is the password to success, and day by day it is becoming more apparent that we should do our buying collectively as we do our bargaining.

The Allied Unions Brick Company has as its officers Joseph B. Cann, president; George W. Addison, vice-president; J. H. Hughes, treasurer; E. E. Dooley, secretary-manager, and as directors, Robert Edwards, Harry Halbekath and H. G. Ellis, all of whom are officers and members in good standing in Bricklayers' Union, Local No. 8.

The capitalization is 50,000 shares at one dollar each, with preferred stock guaranteed 7 per cent.

A paragraph from their circular is very pertinent and is as follows: "This company is called the Allied Brick Company and combines the mechanic, the laborer and the consumer into the producer, and all act as agents boosting for their own product."

The Oakland office is located at 313 First National Bank building and any further information will be given by E. E. Dooley, secretary and manager.

**BURTON GOES EAST.**

R. W. Burton, president of the Iron Trades Council and secretary of the Molders' Union, left Tuesday night for Buffalo to attend the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Burton's special mission is to protest the decision of the United States Labor Adjustment Board in the wage dispute of the men employed in the ship-building industry of the Pacific Coast. During Burton's absence, A. T. Wynn will act as secretary of the Molders' Union.

**TIRES OF SIMPLE LIFE.**

Frank Miller of the Pattern Makers' Association has been elected general secretary and business agent of the Iron Trades Council. Some months ago Miller resigned as business agent of the Pattern Makers' Association, renounced city life, and went to work as a farmer near Petaluma. The lure of the "labor game" proved too strong for Miller, however, and after three months of the "simple life" he returned to San Francisco and is again back in the harness.

When a man has no design but to speak the plain truth, he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.—Steele.

**SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**

smoked by members of the International Union of  
Bookbinders' Union-made Cigars,  
G. W. Barnes, President

**BLUE LABEL CIGARS**

**PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS**

**HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE**

**Bartenders International League of America**

**AFFILIATED WITH**

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**

**Recognizes This House As A**

**UNION HOUSE**

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**Edward J. Flynn, John L. Sullivan**

**WHICH DISPLAY THIS HOUSE CARD**

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**VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!**

**DEMAND PERSONAL LIBERTY**

**IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK**

**Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,**

**As a guarantee that it is Union Made**

**CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES**

**Preserve Vegetables and Fruit.**

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**CURRENTS**

**Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.**

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company**

**SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT**

**445 Sutter Street**

**Telephone Sutter 140**



**CARPENTERS' CONTROVERSY.**

In response to telegraphic request from P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, N. H. McLean, secretary of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, left Thursday morning for Buffalo to attend the convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

McLean carried with him a mass of documentary evidence to prove that the ships' carpenters will not permit house carpenters to engage in the ship-building industry, although both branches are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This controversy brought about a serious situation and a strike recently at the Union Iron Works in this city.

Pending action by the convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, President Hutchinson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has ruled that there shall be no discrimination against any carpenter carrying a union card and that house carpenters may do ship carpenters' work.

**MEMBERSHIP INCREASING.**

The membership of Waiters' Union No. 30 is increasing by leaps and bounds. Within the past six weeks more than 200 candidates have been initiated, making the total membership of the union greater by far than it has been any time since the culinary workers' strike of 1916.

Many of the downtown restaurants that have been unfair since the big strike of a year ago are now employing union waiters and granting union wages and conditions, according to Secretary Ernst, who says that work is plentiful and that the past week he has been unable to fill orders for union waiters.

All Class "B" restaurants are now paying the new wage of \$15 per week, which is an increase of \$3 per week over the old scale.

**CANNED TOMATOES.**

Have any of your canned tomatoes spoiled? Not a pound of tomatoes ought to be wasted this year, when the whole Nation is co-operating to conserve food, so the Committee on Resources and Food Supply of the California State Council of Defense recommends that housewives use the following dependable method of canning tomatoes. Professor W. V. Cruess of the College of Agriculture of the University of California says that tomatoes are exceptionally hard to sterilize by the usual household methods, but that this method can be relied upon thoroughly to sterilize both the tomatoes and the jars. To be sure tomatoes will keep, proceed as follows:

Scald the tomatoes in boiling water, to break the skins. Then chill the tomatoes in cold water and peel them.

Pack the tomatoes into scalded jars, filling the jars full. Place scalded rubbers and caps on the jars, but do not screw the caps down. Use only the highest quality of rubbers. Place a false wooden bottom or rack in the bottom of a wash-boiler or large pot. Place the jars of tomatoes on this rack. Add water in the boiler to about half the height of the jars. Place a cover on the boiler. Heat the water to boiling. Keep the water boiling for three-quarters of an hour. Remove the jars boiling hot, and seal them at once.

**FICKERT RECALL.**

After an unsuccessful attempt to restrain Registrar J. H. Zemansky from certifying to the election board the recall petition, District Attorney Fickert petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of review of the registrar's action in certifying said petition after the Supreme Court had dissolved the restraining order. Arguments were heard by the court last Tuesday and a decision will be rendered in a few days.

**A WARM TOKEN.**

When Secretary M. E. Decker of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union left for Buffalo this week to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor he wore a heavy chincilla beaver overcoat, a token of esteem from his union.

The union has purchased fifty tickets for the testimonial baseball game for the benefit of the families of T. J. Collins and Joseph Allen, members of the S. F. Fire Department, who were killed in a recent fire.

At its last meeting the union initiated ten candidates.

**FLAHERTY OFF FOR BUFFALO.**

Pierre Flaherty, business agent of the local Machinists' Union, left this week for Buffalo where he will protest to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor against the recent decision of the United States Labor Adjustment Board in the wage dispute in the ship-building industry of the Pacific Coast. The decision of this Board was rejected by a unanimous vote of the Machinists' Union.

**FURUSETH GOES TO BUFFALO.**

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, accompanied by Patrick Flynn, first vice-president of that organization, left Wednesday for Buffalo to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Furuseth and Flynn will remain in the East until after the convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, which convenes in Buffalo on December 3rd.

**MURI HOME AGAIN.**

Emil Muri, secretary of Brewery Workmen's Union No. 7, has just returned from Cincinnati where he attended a meeting of the general executive board of the International Union of Brewery Workmen of which he is a member. Muri will leave on November 27th for Houston, Texas, to attend the annual convention of the International Union of Brewery Workmen.

**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Joseph H. Catran of the carpenters, Alexander McAdam of the elevator constructors, George A. Dooley of the molders, James Robertson of the cracker bakers, James McLean of the marine cooks, and Louis E. Tyler of the marine engineers.

In the schoole of commerce and societie among men, I have often noted this vice, that in lieu of taking acquaintance of others, we only endeavour to make our selves knowne to them: and we are more ready to utter such merchandize as we have, than to ingrosse and purchase new commodities. Silence and modestie are qualities verie convenient to civil conversation. . . . A man . . . shall be taught, not to enter rashly into discourse or contesting, but when he shall encounter with a Champion, worthie of his strength; And then would I not have him employ all the tricks that may fit his turne, but only such as may stand him in most stead. That he be taught to be curious in making choice of his reasons, loving pertinency, and by consequence brevitie. . . . That, above all, he be instructed to yeeld, yea to quit his weapons unto truth, as soone as he shall discerne the same, whether it proceed from his adversarie, or upon better advice from himselfe, for, he shall not be preferred to any place of eminence above others, for repeating of a prescript part; and he is not engaged to defend any part, further than he may approve it; nor shall he bee of that trade, where the libertie for a man to repent and readvise himselfe is sold for ragadie money.—Montaigne (Tr. by John Florio).

Do  
you want to  
increase  
your

**Business?**

If you do, put the UNION  
LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

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FINE WINES AND LIQUORS Strictly Union Conditions  
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Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

**OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY**  
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Why not serve

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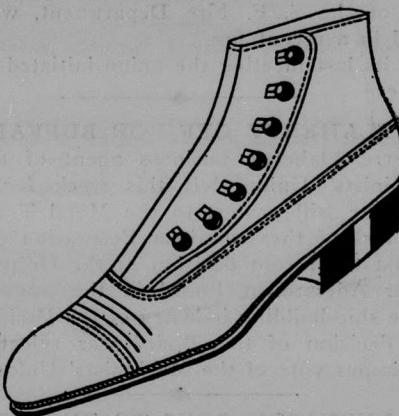
# Union Stamped Shoes

FOR WORK OR DRESS WEAR

## NEW FALL STOCK NEW WINDOWS

but the same honest selling policy  
that we have maintained for 37 years  
GIVING THE GREATEST SHOE  
VALUES AT CLOSEST MARGIN  
OF PROFIT

**EARLY CONTRACTS ENABLE US  
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**KATZMAYER**  
**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1851  
The Greatest Shoehouse in the West  
825 MARKET ST. 825

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

WE GIVE  
GREEN  
TRADING  
STAMPS

### CARMEN STANDING PAT.

Out of more than 1400 platform men of the United Railroads who have joined the Carmen's Union since the strike was called on August 11th, only 193 have deserted the ranks of the union and returned to work for the United Railroads. More than 900 of the striking platform men have found other employment at shorter hours and better wages than they received when working for the United Railroads.

There are still about 300 platform men unemployed, mostly old men unable to do hard work. These men are receiving weekly benefits and for this reason it is earnestly hoped that the unions will continue their assessments to the striking platform men until such time as the strike is officially declared off by the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Carmen's Union is hopeful of winning the strike. The United Railroads cannot get sufficient men to operate its cars and is offering all kinds of inducements to the men to return to work. Secretary of Labor William B. Willson and his commission, appointed by President Wilson to investigate causes of labor unrest on the Pacific Coast, will arrive in San Francisco next Monday, when the Labor Council will request the Commission to assist the striking platform men to get justice from the United Railroads. It is generally believed that the Commission will advise the United Railroads to recognize the Carmen's Union and to grant the demands of the men for a shorter workday and a living wage. The Commission has power to enforce its recommendations.

In any event, the Carmen's Union proposes to keep its organization intact and to continue the fight until success crowns its efforts. Weekly meetings of the Carmen's Union are being held in the Labor Temple on Friday evenings.

### ROSENTHAL ILL.

B. B. Rosenthal, the genial business agent of Upholsterers' Union No. 28, is seriously ill with appendicitis, at his home in this city. It is possible that Rosenthal will have to undergo an operation.

### WHY THE PERPETUAL SMILE?

Why the perpetual smile on the face of James Edward Dillon, the popular financial secretary of the Molders' Union? That's the query going the rounds of labor circles these days. The reason for the smile that won't fade away, so the wise ones say, is that Dillon will soon march down the aisle to the strains of the wedding march. Of course, Dillon will not admit it. Neither will he deny it. He just keeps smiling.

### RAISE DUES; ABOLISH ASSESSMENTS.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has under consideration a proposition to increase its monthly dues from \$1.00 to \$1.25, with the understanding that all assessments will be forever abolished. A certain percentage of the money raised by increased dues will be set aside for a general organizing campaign.

On November 8th, the union will open nomination of officers for the ensuing term.

### SEATTLE LENDS A HAND.

The Carmen's Union of Seattle, a comparatively new organization, has sent a donation of \$356.75 to the striking platform men of the United Railroads of San Francisco, together with the information that the Seattle Union has assessed its members twenty-five cents per member to aid their brothers on strike in San Francisco.

### IS THIS A JOKE?

At Phoenix, Ariz., at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, President Donnelly of the American State Federation of Labor, said that the copper companies owned 11 of the daily newspapers in this State and that they control the twelfth. The best defense some of these papers can make is to insist that they are the twelfth.—"The People," Akron, Ohio.

### CITY PRINTING CONTROVERSY.

The matter of the Neal Publishing Company's bids for the city printing has been postponed by the Board of Supervisors for two weeks. It will come up again for hearing on November 19th.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

### OPPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a great new laughing show. Nan Halperin, one of vaudeville's most successful headliners and one of the most talented young comedienne on the stage, will present a character song cycle. Nellie and Sara Kouns, concert sopranos, will give a short song recital. Youth, beauty, charm, personality and lovely voices, enhanced by the best musical education, have enabled these delightful girls to make an irresistible appeal to their audiences. Jean Adair, an actress of great ability, with a keen insight into character, will appear as Maggie Taylor, waitress, in John B. Hymer's comedy of that name. Miss Adair is supported by a capable company. Paul McCarty and Elsie Faye will present a musical travesty called "Suicide Garden." Arthur Havel and company will appear in "Playmates." Both play and players are heralded by the tongue of good report. Roland Travers will deceive both eye and ear by feats of legerdemain that are entirely new. Aveling and Lloyd, as "Two Southern Gentlemen," will continue their witty and amusing dialogue. In consequence of her great success, Trixie Friganza will be retained another week and will introduce new songs and witticisms. Her associates, Melissa Ten Eyck and Max Weily, will present new dances.

### ROGERS GOES EAST.

A. J. Rogers, secretary of the Beer Bottlers' Union, recently elected auditor for the International Union of Brewery Workmen, is en route to Cincinnati to audit the books of the international union. Rogers will be employed in Cincinnati until the end of the month, when he will go to Houston, Texas, to attend the convention of the International Union of Brewery Workmen, which convenes on December 3rd. Rogers expects to be absent from San Francisco until Christmas. While Rogers is away, Fred Mendler will act as secretary of Beer Bottlers' Union.

### REJECT WAGE DECISION.

By a vote of 400 to 12, the Molders' Union of San Francisco rejected the wage decision rendered by the United States Labor Adjustment Board in the shipbuilding industry of the Pacific Coast. The union adopted resolutions protesting the wage decision and calling upon the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to file a vigorous protest against the decision with the proper authorities at Washington, D. C.

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